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LEGAL REFORM.

From the Boston Daily Advocate.
SPEECH OF MR. ROBINSON
OF MARBLEHEAD, ON ABOLISHING THE BAR RULES.

In the Massachusetts House of Representatives on the 1st of October, Mr. Robinson moved a provision which would open the practice of the law to all who choose to enter it. His argument, which was cool, dispassionate, and perfectly respectful, called forth an unparalleled degree of bitter retort from many lawyers in the House, who instead of treating the subject with either respect or dignity, dishonored themselves and their profession, by evincing a personal pique and an especial malice toward Mr R.—that, in the minds of the country members added great weight to his arguments. Mr R's views were too thorough in the proposed reform, but their basis was truth. No member ever less deserved the bitterness of retort than did Mr R. on this occasion, and yet the lawyers made it altogether a personal affair between them and Mr Robinson. We propose to give this discussion pretty fully, that the people may see what sort of stuff mere lawyers are for legislators.

Mr ROBINSON of Marblehead moved to strike out from the revised statutes a part of the chapter concerning Counsellors and Attorneys, consisting of the 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27 sections of chapter 83, and insert instead thereof the following section as an amendment: "The right of any person to appear as an attorney in any court shall not be questioned. But when the authority of any one to appear as an attorney for any party shall be demanded, if such person shall declare, that he has been duly authorized to appear, by application made to him by such party, or by some person, whom he believes has been authorized to employ him, it shall be deemed and taken to be evidence of an authority to appear and prosecute, or defend in any case. And no person shall ever be admitted as attorney, counsellor, or barrister in any court in this Commonwealth."

Mr R. said his object in proposing this amendment was to place the practice of the law, on the same ground, as that on which stands every other trade, calling or employment. He wished to open the practice of the law like every other trade, to the universal competition of all the citizens, so that whoever may wish to devote his time and talents to the law may do so, as a matter of right, and not as a favor to be begged of the judges, and bought at a dear price of the fraternity of the bar. This amendment was in substance the same as the 27th rule of the Court of Common Pleas. This rule is a public regulation of the court, made for the benefit, as we should suppose, of all persons having business in the court. But the judges have decided, that none but the regularly admitted members of the bar can take advantage of it. He was not a member of the bar and he had often been questioned as to his authority to appear in the courts as an attorney, and when he attempted to take advantage of this public regulation of the court, the judges told him that this rule was intended only for the members of the bar. Now he wished by adopting this court rule as an amendment here, to afford to every citizen the same right, the same facility of doing business in their own courts as the members of the bar enjoy. This certainly is asking for the citizens, of their representatives, no very great boon, it is asking nothing but to carry out and enforce the existing provisions of the constitution and laws in relation to this subject. And yet he had reason to believe, that this reasonable amendment would be opposed by the members of the bar here present, with the greatest unanimity and power.

But those of us who are not members of this privileged fraternity ought to apply to them in this case the rule which they are in the constant habit of applying to others, that the testimony of interested persons is not to be taken. Now, the members of the bar are all interested in securing to themselves a monopoly in the practice of the law, and we ought not to expect their assistance in legislating away their monopoly, and their opposition should be regarded as a matter of course. He hoped however, that there were those among us noble enough to disregard the considerations of interests and boldly contend for equal rights. He had said that this amendment would only be carrying out and enforcing the existing provisions of the constitution and laws in relation to this subject. The constitution declares in the 12th article of the bill of rights, that "every citizen has the right of being heard by himself or his counsel at his election." And the statute of 1785 provides, in exact accordance with this provision of the constitution, that the "parties may plead and manage their own causes personally, or by the assistance of such counsel, as they shall see fit to engage." Now any one would suppose, that, with these plain provisions of the constitution and law, no one could ever find any difficulty in doing business in our public courts. The constitution and law say, that any one may have such counsel as he may see fit to engage. It would be strange indeed if they did not say so. Have we not the right to employ whoever we please to do our business for us? But yet the right of being heard by such counsel as the parties may see fit to engage, has been constantly denied both by the courts and the bar for a long series of years. To prove this, let any member of this great legislature, who is not a member of the privileged combination of the bar, attempt to appear as an attorney for any one in any court in this city, and he will then see with what indignity and contempt he will be spurned both by the bench and the bar from the servile temple of justice, altogether too pure for the uninitiated! Now, who can help seeing that the claim of the fraternity of the bar to the exclusive privilege of doing business in the courts, is a complete usurpation of one of the most important rights of all the citizens in defiance of both constitution and law? The amendment now proposed will afford no new right, but as he said before, merely restore that, which a powerful, numerous and learned combination have usurped. It is wonderful to observe with what assiduity, zeal and cunning the bar have always labored to fortify themselves by legislation, by court rules, and by every other means, in the enjoyment of this monopoly. Whenever they have been strong in the legislature, they have never failed to enact laws to favor their monopoly, regardless of the constitution, which secures to us the right of being heard by ourselves, or our counsel at our election. And who are our counsel but those individuals, whom we may choose to consult, and this legislature has no right to narrow down our choice from the whole human race to a few privileged individuals. Every law which tends to narrow down our choice, has been brought about by the selfishness of law-

yers, and are manifestly unjust and unconstitutional.

But what is more wonderful than all the rest is, the manner in which the Commissioners in the revised statutes have attempted to fortify this exclusive privilege of lawyers. Every statute relating to the privilege of the bar, they have labored to strengthen as much as possible, without entirely changing the law, and every statute in favor of the equal rights of the rest of the citizens they have weakened in the same degree. See how rendered, "parties are authorized to manage, prosecute and defend their own suits personally, or by their counsel or attorneys." But the statute reads, "the parties may plead and manage their own causes personally, or by the assistance of such counsel as they may see fit to engage;" evidently extending to others as well as the members of the bar.—Who cannot see that the reading in the revised statutes is calculated to favor the construction which has always been given to this law by the courts and the bar? They have introduced in the statute the substance of the bar rules in relation to the admission and practice of attorneys, and in this way they would fasten upon us this odious monopoly for ever. There is no law in this State like the 22d section in the revised statutes. But it is in opposition both to the constitution and law, which allow every citizen to practise in every court.—This section can be found nowhere but in the rules of the bar. It is in these words:—"Every person admitted as attorney by the Supreme Court, may practise as such in every court in the State; and every person admitted by the Court of Common Pleas may practise in every court in the State except the Supreme Court." The object of this section is to legalize that rule of the bar, which provides degrees, privileges, ranks and titles for the members of the bar. When a person is admitted by the Court of Common Pleas, he takes the first degree, with the title of attorney at law. He has then the privilege of doing business in the Court of Common Pleas, to fill writs, plead cases, &c.—but whenever his client appeals, he can serve him no longer, but must hand him over to some higher dignity of the law. After he has practised in this way for four years, and has faithfully conformed to all the open and secret rules of the law, he may be admitted by the Supreme Court, and receive the degree of the title of Counsellor at Law. He is now endowed with the privilege of practising in all the courts in this State, and of taking charge of law students at the tuition of at least three dollars per week.

These are the common degrees, to which all the members may aspire. But those who by a long course of years have proved their fidelity to the bar, and are found possessed of popularity among the citizens, and capacity to promote the interests of the fraternity, may be raised to the honorable degree of Barrister at law, in the form, he now read from the rules of the S. J. Court.

"Commonwealth of Massachusetts. To A. B. Esq. of —, greeting. We well knowing your ability, learning and integrity command you, that you appear before our Justices of our S. J. Court next to be holden at —, within and for our County of —, on the — Tuesday of — next, then and there in our said Court, to take upon you the state and degree of a Barrister at law," which writ shall be fairly engrossed on parchment, and kept as a voucher of his being legally called to the bar. And the Barristers shall take rank according to the date of their respective writs."

This may the privileged members of the bar be carried on from degree to degree, from title to title until they arrive to the most sublime degree of barrister of the Supreme Court of the United States. Now all these provisions of the revised statutes, which he proposed to strike out, are contrived to legalize all this nonsensical, foolish, aristocratic stuff, to provide laws for an order of nobility, to authorize the courts to confer privileges, titles, states, degrees, ranks, and all the other distinctions in which a privileged rank delights to deck itself. Such legislation is worthy of the bar from which it originated, but it is perfectly unworthy of the people of this Commonwealth, and they have but to understand it, in order to hold it in utter contempt. The Commissioners have provided laws in the 26th and 27th sections broad enough to cover all the rules of the bar, and the rules of the courts, which are always one and the same thing. Thus not only legalizing all the forms and ceremonies of admission to the bar, but also those of excommunication from the bar, affording this great combination not only the power of conferring privileges, titles, ranks, and honors, but also the power of inflicting punishments, fines, degradations, expulsions, in fine, rendering a part of the citizens amenable to laws not applicable to the rest. With this power, the bar is possessed of all the attributes of sovereignty; it is completely a government within a government, possessed of the whole dangerous power of rewards and punishments, the power almost of life and death, the power of excluding a man from the only trade he has ever learned, and the only business in which he is able to get his bread.

The commissioners say in the notes, that the power granted in these two sections have always been exercised by the courts. It is true that the bar and the judges as members of the bar, have always exercised these powers, but then they have done so without law, and he hoped this house would never confirm these usurpations. The power of excommunication, is considered by the bar, like that of capital punishment. The individual is no longer recognized as a brother. All his titles, ranks, degrees and privileges are revoked; he is not allowed to appear in the court, he is looked upon as dead, executed, and if he were so in fact it would be better for him. But this tremendous power is very seldom exercised, never indeed except in cases of great infidelity to the rules, regulation and government of the bar, such as assisting any person to manage his own case in the courts, divulging any of their secrets, or rendering advice or assistance to any irregular practitioner. These offences are regarded as high treason to the bar, and are always punished accordingly. He knew that the ostensible reason for the exercise of this power, is to exclude men of bad morals, dishonest men, promoters of litigation, extortioners, &c. But he had never heard of a man expelled for any of these reasons. But he had heard a member of the bar, who attempted to render him some assistance in the court threatened with expulsion, by another member in full communion, who had violated the laws of the land, and outraged the feelings of civilized society. Indeed we are all acquainted perhaps with members of the bar in full communion, who are not regarded as patterns of morality, honesty and virtue. This great power then is not sought by the bar for the reward of learning and virtue, and the punishment of ignorance and vice, but in order to sustain the monopoly. They know that the natural sensibility of man revolts against their exactions, extortions and restrictions; that members would secede and expose the craft, if they had not the power to attract them by titles and honors, to bribe them by very lucrative and exclusive privileges, and to hold over them the fear of punish-

ment. The 26th section provides, that "courts may establish rules to regulate and ascertain the qualifications of persons applying for admission as counsellors and attorneys." The object of this section is to legalize all the rules of the bar in relation to this subject. It gives the courts power to make rules. This is a power which they have always exercised. Now let us see what are the rules of the courts in relation to the admission of attorneys. He read from the published rules of the Court of Common Pleas:

Rule 1st. "Any person may be admitted an attorney of this court, who shall have had a liberal education and a regular degree at some public college, and afterwards have commenced and pursued the practice of the law in the office and under the instruction of some practising counsellor at law, for three years, having first been recommended by the bar of the county." Rule 2d. "Any person not having had a liberal education, and a regular degree, who shall have commenced and pursued the study of the law in the office of some practising counsellor at law for the term of five years, and recommended as aforesaid, shall be considered as qualified for admission."

We see, then, that no person can be admitted by the court without the recommendation of the bar, and no one can get the recommendation of the bar until he has complied with all the rules of the bar and is willing to become a member of the fraternity. It is necessary now to see what are the rules of the bar, for we are about to legalize all these precious regulations, if we pass this chapter without this amendment. Now the rules of the bar are in substance the same as the rules of the court, the rules of the judges, who are always the most important members of the bar, in the enjoyment of its highest state, degrees, ranks and titles. The rules of the bar only go a little more into detail. They require that the applicant for admission must in the first place, have been regularly admitted into one of our aristocratic incorporated colleges, or universities. He must there spend at least four years either in study, or at his election, in a kind of costly monastic idleness. He is then, wise or foolish, learned or ignorant, admitted to a degree and honored with a title. His name is then permitted to be enrolled upon the archives of the bar, and after spending at least three years more under the nominal tuition of a member of the bar, who has been raised to the privileges and dignity of counsellor at law, to whom he must pay at least \$450, he is then admitted, as a matter of course, into the privileged brotherhood of the bar. But if the applicant have not a degree, and a title from a college, he must devote at least five years under the nominal instruction of one of these high dignitaries of the bar, and produce a certificate of having paid him for tuition \$750, before his application for admission will be received.

We see then, that it is not important for the law student to devote much of his time to study. Yet it is against the rule for him to do any kind of business for his own support during the time required. He is not allowed to keep a school, not even an evening school during the term. These rules are so exclusive, that there are but few, and none but the sons of the rich, who can comply with them. And no person can be admitted, even if he be more learned than Johnson, a greater lawyer than Bacon, more eloquent than Cicero, if he have devoted his time till old age with the most intense application to study under the most learned instructors, unless he go step by step through all the forms and ceremonies, rules and regulations of the bar.

Now who cannot see, that the object of these rules is to prevent competition, to keep out of the profession every poor man's son, every man of self-education, to exclude every such man as Patrick Henry, Roger Sherman, William Pinckney and John Marshall? whose names are now the honor, the ornament and boast of our country. They did not comply with any such bar rules as we have here, and according to those rules, if they were alive now, could they be admitted to the bar?

The remainder of this chapter, which I propose to strike out, relates to the fees, which members are to pay on admission, requiring the payment of \$20 on admission to the degree of attorney at law, and \$30 on admission to the rank of Counsellor at law. This money must be paid into the treasury of the bar, under the name of the law library association. Now why should we trouble ourselves about what contributions the bar may think proper to make among its members for the purchase of law books? The law library bought with these admission fees, is claimed as the private property of the bar. And no person who is not a member of the bar can have recourse to it. Let the bar then provide their own admission fees like other societies, and not afford its members the miserable argument, that the law exacts an exorbitant duty of them as the price of their exclusive privileges; a law enacted by the influence of the bar thus plausibly to strengthen their monopoly.

He had now examined all the provisions of this chapter, which he wished to strike out, and if he had not been successful in convincing every member, who is not a member of the bar, that these provisions, and the rules of the courts and the bar which they go to legalize, are exclusive, unequal, unconstitutional privileges, unworthy of the spirit of the age, it must be because he had not been able to make himself understood. His mind conceived of reasons and objections against them, which if they could be communicated must be convincing to all. Now the amendment which I propose (said Mr R.) instead of these puerile, narrow, exclusive provisions, if adopted, will confer no new right, but merely restore to the citizens a right secured to them both by the constitution and law, but which the courts and the bar have usurped. This legislature have attempted to restore this right before, but in consequence of the craft of the members of the bar in the legislature, it failed. When the bar had decided that the statute of 1785, which provides that parties may manage their own causes personally or by the assistance of such counsel, as they may see fit to engage; when the bar decided this statute meant to confine the choice in all cases to themselves, and when the judges, as usual, confirmed this decision, and drove every body else out of court, the legislature attempted to restore the right, but as I said before, failed. They passed a law in these words:

"Whereas it has been represented to this legislature, that doubts have arisen in some of the courts of judicature in this Commonwealth, respecting the right of persons to constitute attorneys, other than those which have been admitted in the usual form prescribed by law; for the removal of which doubts, Be it enacted, that any person of decent and moral character, who shall produce in court a power, or letter of attorney for that purpose, shall have full authority to prosecute and defend any suit or matter, as fully as if such person was an attorney of such court."

The object of this statute was clearly to restore to the citizens a right which they had always possessed, but which the courts and the bar had usurped. It was proposed to give every man of good moral character the same facility of doing business in the courts, which the members of the bar enjoyed. But at the time of the enactment of

this law, it had been the custom for the members of the bar, in order to tax the parties with the price of a power of attorney, to appear in the courts with this qualification, and therefore it seemed equal and reasonable to the unsuspecting members of the legislature, who were not of this privileged association, to require of others the same qualification. But afterwards, in order to have it in their power still to practise the same law craft, and secure to their privileged bar association the same monopoly in their trade, they dispensed by a court and bar rule, with their powers of attorney. So that the law which appeared equal and constitutional at the time of its enactment is now manifestly unequal and unconstitutional. Now let us see how a person will succeed if he attempt to practise in the courts under this law. Mr R. said he ought to know something about it, for he had attempted to practise under the law. In the first place he is told that if he attempts to practise without being regularly admitted to the bar, that the "holy alliance" of the court and the bar will declare a perpetual war against him and put him down. If he is not intimidated with this threat, they make him produce his power of attorney. They then object to the decency and morality of his character, and are permitted by the court, under this head, to abuse him with the most scandalous billingsgate scurrility; while the judge tells him he has no right in his court, that he might as well come, and take the judges' bench, as to practise law without being admitted to the bar. He is then obliged to send home and get witnesses to prove the decency and morality of his character. If he pass through this ordeal unscathed, the fraternity fall to cavelling with his power of attorney. They object to its formality. He shows that it is sufficiently formal. They object to its execution. He shows that it is executed according to law. They object to the signature. He produces a witness. They object to the witness and refuse subscribing witnesses. If all this infamous subterfuge arouse his indignation, and he retort with severity, they represent it as a contempt of court, and require the judge to exercise his arbitrary, unconstitutional power of commitment. After they have exhausted themselves in this way without success, according to their bar rules to put him down, they add to the persecution of him the persecution of his employer. They have recourse to every dilatory measure in order to harass and perplex him, and put him to unnecessary costs. They excite vexatious law suits against him, and practise every other art within the reach of a numerous and powerful fraternity, to teach him the danger of employing any other person, than one of their own brotherhood to do business for him in the courts.

He thought he had shown, that the attempt of the legislature, to restore to the citizens the right of doing business in their own courts, had failed, and it was due to us to enforce this right by some other means. But there was no way by which this right can be effectually enforced, but by laying the practice of the law open to universal competition, by abolishing our present bar nobility, and prohibiting the courts from conferring upon them ranks, titles and privileges. While these privileges continue, the bar will always be strong enough to place their own members on the bench, and secure their co-operation in every scheme to defend and maintain these privileges. As it is now, the bench and the bar are one and the same thing. No man can ever be raised to the bench until he has passed all the degrees, and received all the titles and honors of the bar. Indeed the bar have in effect the appointing of the judges. Whenever a vacancy occurs, the bar recommend to the Executive one or more of their own brotherhood, whom they have long tried, and whose fidelity to their craft they have long proved. And he that is the most strongly recommended, and is of the same political party with the Governor, is always appointed.

Behold what a seminary is here for the education of judges! We all know that the law, as now practised, is corrupting to the moral sensibilities, to the sense of justice and to the conscience. For how can any man set himself up for sale, always ready to undertake either side of any cause, according as he is paid, regardless of the truth and justice of the cause, without at least, losing something of that keen sense of right which is natural to him? But the judges are always selected from among those, who by a long course of practise have shown themselves the most skillful in the art of making the worse appear the better reason, of making truth look like falsehood, and falsehood and villainy appear like justice and truth. And ought we to suppose that these men, who all their lives long, have been prostituting their talents for pay, are the only persons fit to be especial guardians of law, equity and justice? But this is the only school from which our judges can be selected. Our judiciary is consequently corrupt, despotic; the people of Turkey would not live under a more despotic judiciary than ours. But no reform can ever take place until men, who do not belong to the brotherhood of the bar, who hate such combinations, can be raised to the bench. But every such man, whatever may be his abilities, is completely ineligible. Indeed every one in favor of equal rights and opposed to exclusive privileges, and these are a vast majority of our fellow citizens, is denied the right of practising law, and putting himself in the line of promotion to the bench, as completely as if there were a provision of the constitution to that effect. He was well acquainted with the case of an individual, who had devoted many years to the study of law, and who had become well acquainted with the practice of law, but who on account of his opposition to the exclusive privileges of the bar, could not be admitted to practise; although the statute law of the Commonwealth enables any one to be admitted, who has qualified himself, whatever may be his opinions in relation to the bar.

We have now seen that it is impossible for any one to practise law without admission by the courts, and no one can be admitted by the courts without a recommendation from the bar, and none can be recommended by the bar, who are opposed to the bar, to the exclusive privileges of the bar. It follows then, that all these individuals, who are in favor of equal rights, and opposed to exclusive privileges, who always constitute a vast majority of the people, are as effectually excluded from doing business in their own courts, as though they were prohibited by an express provision of the constitution.

Is it not wonderful, that the legislature has not looked into this subject before, and provided a remedy for these enormous abuses, abuses existing at the very fountain head of justice? I can only excuse it in others, said Mr R.—in the same way I have excused myself ever since I have been in the legislature, from fear of opposition and ridicule, from a sense of inability to oppose the evil, from want of health, and from an unwillingness to bring down upon him the indignation of many esteemed, talented and powerful members of the legislature. But how can we any longer neglect, since the ice is broken, to do something to restore this most important privilege to the people? By adopting this amendment, those who hereafter prepare themselves for the practice of law, will not be obliged to join the combination of the bar, which

will consequently become more and more odious until it is dissolved. And when the practitioners of law are no longer bound together by bar rules and pledges, and every one is obliged to understand the law for himself, to rise by his own merits, to stand upon his own character, abilities and responsibility, we may then expect the practice of the law will be simplified, the juggle of special pleading and the jumble of common law will be abolished; lawyers will be disposed to act as checks upon each other, and hold each other up to the law, and within the bounds of reason and justice. But now the rules of the bar are the supreme law in the courts, and reason, justice, constitution must submit to bar rules. So much so, that it has often been difficult to bring members of the bar of good standing to justice at all. There is a law in this Commonwealth requiring all writs read out of the Court of Common Pleas, to be endorsed, rendering the endorser liable for costs. It is the custom for attorneys to endorse writs. But it is not the custom to pay costs. But the contingency sometimes happens, when the law requires the endorser to pay. Now if the lawyer refuses to pay, and the client is unable, what is then to be done? Why sue the attorney? But "who'll bell the cat?" A citizen of the County of Essex has told me that he applied to most of the lawyers in the county to undertake an action of this kind, without success. Indeed, all those laws, which in any way counteract the schemes of the fraternity are nullified, and a jumble of judge-made, bar-made law is adopted. The fee bill is completely disregarded, not only by the bar, but by the clerks. The law forbids the taking any more than the fees prescribed, under heavy penalties. And yet as one case among others known to many of us, the clerks of the courts receive \$2, for the entry fee of every action, when the fee provided by law is 50 cts. Indeed all the fees the clerk is allowed to take on any action, defaulted, is less than \$2. Such things could not be tolerated except by those, who had agreed beforehand to tolerate them. All court fees are paid by the attorney and afterwards charged to his client. Should we any longer wonder then in the view of all these things, that the people are daily becoming more disgusted with our courts, that the civil business is rapidly falling off? The people are beginning to find that they may as well lose by the fraud of their neighbors, as by the extortions of the court and the bar. The most prudent men among us make it a rule to throw away all demands, which cannot be settled without a law suit. But the adoption of this amendment will necessarily work a reform in the practice of the law, and the confidence of the citizens will be gradually restored, and the general hatred and distrust of lawyers, which will exist, and ought to exist, and increase, so long as they are in the possession of the most odious monopoly, will gradually abate.

He said he might go on to show in what way the combination of the bar always exerts an undue influence on legislation; how they have been enabled to hold almost every office of honor and profit in the state; how they have been bar ridden in every department of the government. But he would leave these very important subjects which would afford room for a very long speech, to the reflections of the House. But in order to show what influence the bar exerts over its members in whatever station they may be placed, he thought proper to quote a case within his own knowledge. Several years ago the people of Marblehead, requested the Governor to appoint one of their citizens a Justice of the Peace, there being no active justices in the place, although there were nominal justices enough, whom the Governor had appointed gratuitously, who held the office merely as an honor, and for the sake of a title, but whose wealth and standing placed them altogether above the duties of such an office. The governor promised the individual that carried in the petition that the request of the citizens should be granted. But when he called again the Governor told him he had been informed, that the person to be appointed had studied law, and claimed the right to practise without admission to the bar, and that it was against the rule to appoint any lawyer or Justice of the Peace, who had not been admitted to the bar, and raised to the degree of Counsellor at Law.

Perhaps there is not more than one person in a hundred that knows what pleading means. People commonly suppose it is the arguments of counsel upon the merits of the case. But it consists in a certain form of useless words, which the defendant's attorney is first obliged to write and sign, and then the plaintiff's, and so on until they come to an issue, or until one or the other makes a mistake in one or more of the words, and then other demurs. This special pleading was invented by English lawyers in remote ages, as a kind of shibboleth to the practice of the law. And it has been adopted by the courts and bars in our country for the same purpose; that by all this useless formality by whole defence, by half defence, by oyers, by profers, by vouchers, by prayers, by tenders, by protestations, by estoppels, by averments, by giving color, by demurring for duplicity, for departure, for repugnance, for negative pregnant, for surplusage, for prolixity, for verifications, by abatements, by replications, by rejoinders, by surrejoinders, by rebutters, by surrebutters and by hard words in the Saxon, in the Norman, in the French and the Latin languages, they might continue to exclude every one who would not submit to all their offensive exactions, to all their unlawful and unconstitutional rules and regulations, from the important right of doing business in our public courts. It seems to have been the whole study of the bar in this way to involve the laws and the practice of the law in such a dark maze of uncertainty, as to render it impossible for any one to practice law without a previous understanding with every other practitioner.

Mr R. said he might go on to enumerate other evils and abuses which exist under the law and the rules for the admission and practice of attorneys, and to show the other benefits which will result to the community by the adoption of this amendment. But he hoped he had said enough. It only remained for him to try to depreciate the vengeance of those who may feel most interested on the other side of this question, for assuring them that whatever he had felt it his duty to say in relation to the bar as a combination, he had no hostility of feeling toward any of the members of the bar. But on the contrary, feelings of great kindness and respect toward all of them who are members of this Legislature. He did not suppose that the rules of the bar were of much advantage to them. For every lawyer of good character, who has learned his trade, and is qualified for the profession, will always get his share of business in competition with the whole world. And only those who are unqualified, who have never been an honor to this calling, will be obliged to give place to others of more talent, learning and industry than themselves. If this amendment is adopted none but those who are best qualified will ever be able to get a living in the practice of law, and every one else will be excluded on the principle of free competition. No one need to fear then, that we shall have less learned and talented lawyers, when it is so plain that no good lawyer will ever be obliged to leave the profession on account of this amendment. But every one ought to have the right of exercising his own judgment of his own qualifications. He ought to have a fair chance of success, and if unqualified, he and others will soon find out, and he will be obliged to leave the profession. He had said this much in order to conciliate the feelings of any that may have been chafed in the course of this speech. But (said Mr R.) if this is impossible, if I have raised the storm, if the lightning must flash and the thunder roll, I have the consolation of knowing, that I have been laboring all my life long to erect above me, the golden pointed conductors of truth, innocence and justice, and every shock shall pass harmless at my feet.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1835.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

[House of Representatives, Friday, October 12, 1835.]

Warren Bridge Bill.—It was supposed, by many, judging from the extreme impatience exhibited by the House, on Friday evening, to take the question on the amendment to the Warren Bridge Bill, restricting the appropriation of the tolls to purposes connected with the bridge, that the vote in the affirmative on that evening, would have been regarded by the opponents of the bridge, as a decisive expression of the sense of the House on the main subject of disposing of the tolls. This reasonable expectation, however, it appears was founded on an erroneous estimate of the degree of hostility entertained towards the Warren Bridge, by its inveterate opponents. On Saturday morning, a new manifestation of this determined opposition was displayed by Mr. Kinnicut, of Worcester, who voted against Mr. Keyes' amendment on Friday. This amendment was in the following terms:

"Provided, however, that the tolls already collected, and that those that may be hereafter collected, shall be exclusively appropriated to the repair and maintenance of said bridge, and other purposes relating thereto."

To this section, Mr. Kinnicut offered an amendment, by adding thereto the following words—

"and to the purchasing and making free all the bridges, and other avenues, on which toll is taken, connecting the city of Boston with the adjoining towns."

For the purpose of carrying out the principle of the preceding proposition more fully, Mr. Andrews, of Salem, moved to amend, by adding:—

"and also for the purpose of making free Essex Bridge connecting the towns of Salem and Beverly in the county of Essex."

Mr. Kinnicut objected to the extension of the provisions of his amendment, which he said he had proposed as a compromise between the friends and opponents of the Warren Bridge. Mr. Keyes professed to be surprised that Mr. Kinnicut should shrink from the fair consequences of the principle of his proposition; and he saw no reason why, if the tolls of the Warren Bridge were to be employed in freeing all the City Bridges, they could not with equal justice be appropriated in freeing all the bridges in the State, and for one he was willing to see them, and thought they ought all to be free. He only considered Mr. Andrews' amendment as Mr. Kinnicut's bantling grown up to manhood. Mr. Kinnicut rejoined that his amendment was a happy medium, as it would give to other sections of the State, other than East, the same facilities of access to the city, as the East gained by Mr. Keyes' amendment. Mr. Everett considered that medium, or compromise had nothing to do with the question; whether the State had a right to make the passengers over Warren Bridge pay for the other bridges was a question entirely of principle.

Mr. Ruggles, of Fall River, thought it unjust that the enterprise of Charlestown should be taxed with the redemption of all the other bridges in the state, though he was in favor of making them free. He was in favor of some plan for opening all bridges to the public, and hoped the Legislature would devise one, and for that purpose he would move that the Bill, together with the amendments proposed, should be referred to a special Committee, consisting of one member from each county. Mr. Keyes opposed the commitment, on the ground that Mr. Ruggles did not indicate any particular act to be done by the committee. Mr. Rantoul opposed the motion for the same reason; and observed that the Committee, if appointed, could only act on the proposed amendments, upon which the House was fully prepared to act at present. If the committee were appointed it would not be prepared to report till after the members from the Western part of the state had returned to their homes. He made this suggestion, although the absence of the Western members would be likely to diminish the vote against the Warren Bridge. Mr. Rantoul thought Mr. Andrews' amendment would only carry out the principle of Mr. Kinnicut's, to make Warren Bridge pay for all the rest. While they were about it, too, they might buy a farm in Worcester with the tolls, as well as West Boston Bridge; or they might make presents to popular gentlemen out of the receipts. Mr. Ashmun concurred with Mr. Rantoul upon the inexpediency of referring the Bill to a new committee, chiefly on account of the expected absence of members at the time their report would be made in all probability be made to the House.

Calls for the question now drowned the desultory discussion that was attempted to be kept up; and the motion to refer the Bill to a special Committee was almost unanimously rejected. The question was then taken upon the amendment offered by Mr. Andrews, which was negatived by a large majority. A motion was now made to adjourn, but failed.

Mr. Rantoul then rose and observed, that the question being on Mr. Kinnicut's amendment, he would propose an amendment to it, which would render it more perfect, although he should vote against Mr. Kinnicut's amendment, if the House should adopt his amendment to it. He stated his proposition to be, to make every man who came into Boston, by whatever avenue, to contribute to the fund for purchasing all the bridges, and as the effect of Mr. Kinnicut's amendment would be to raise the price of the stock of the bridges so high that the State would not be able to purchase it, he would therefore have them confiscated in the same manner as incorporated property had been confiscated in France and Spain. Mr. Rantoul then read his amendment as follows:—

"Providing that toll-gates shall be erected on Roxbury neck, and upon all avenues now free, leading into the City of Boston, and that the tolls received therefrom shall be appropriated in the same manner, and for the same purposes as the tolls taken upon the Warren Bridge; and also, that the stockholders in the several corporations owning the said bridges shall surrender their certificates of stock upon payment, or tender, of the par value thereof, under the penalty of a forfeiture of the Charter."

When Mr. Rantoul had finished reading his hyperbolic proposition, there was considerable of a stir in the House, and a motion to adjourn was promptly negatived.

Mr. Rantoul then rose to explain his intention in offering his amendment, and said he supposed, much as he was known to hate corporations, no one would believe him capable of disturbing them in the possession of their lawful property; but he thought we might as well make a man pay for swimming, or skating over the river, as to compel those who use the Warren Bridge to buy all the others. He regarded Mr. Kinnicut's proposition so to appropriate the tolls as a most detestable one—at war with the principles of equality, which are, or ought to be, at the foundation of our institutions.

Mr. Rantoul was prepared to demonstrate, at length, the great injustice of Mr. Kinnicut's amendment, and its self-defeating effect in enhancing in a most extraordinary degree the value of the stock in the bridges proposed to be bought up by the government, but on account of the lateness of the hour, he gave way to a motion to adjourn, which was carried.

Correction.—On Friday, it was Mr. Thompson, of Charlestown, who spoke in favor of the Warren Bridge, and not "Mr. Dove."

At a meeting of the Democratic Voters of Ward No. 2, held in the Hancock School House on Wednesday evening, October 7, the following persons were elected members of the Ward Committee for the ensuing year, viz:—Lewis Josselyn, Geo. F. R. Wadleigh, James L. Barber, John Kenney, Freeborn F. Raymond, Ebenezer F. Gay.

The sale of Brown's Paintings at Corinthian Hall, to-morrow, should be attended by all desirous of obtaining some of the most beautiful and finished productions of the American artists.

The New England Magazine for October, 1835, No. LII.—As a whole, this number sustains the established character of the work. Some articles are excellent; others exceptional; the poetry good; the prose better;—we shall notice only the few things which we particularly like, protesting against being charged with prejudice against those we pass by without salutation.

"*Elia*" has imparted his delightful spirit to his admiring enologist—thanks to them both; they are kindred spirits.

Rain, a Colloquial Lecture, is the very sunshine of divine philosophy. Give us your hand, dear "Cosmo!" Why have our kindred spirits never met before?

"Oh! there are looks and tones that dart!
An instant sunshine to the heart,
As if the soul that minute caught
Some treasure it through life has sought!"

A Bull-fight at Madrid, thrilling and graphic.

Letters from Arkansas.—We like "Albert Pike"

"—Master, if you'll run for the Assembly, darn me if I don't vote for ye."

The Sonnet to a Friend in Italy—beautiful, affectionate—but better, far better, than all—*patriotic!*

My Journal—Let the author continue it.

Rome, Michael Angelo, &c.—Well written, worthy of the subjects, and creditable to the writer.

The Extent of our Country—Characterized by observation, spirit, and patriotism. Let us hear from "Kentucky" again.

The "Critical Notices" we shall not undertake to criticise; and Mr. Parsons's Oration we can't praise—we have exhausted our last puff; our cigar is extinguished. Good night, till next November.

Maryland Elections.—The Republican says:—

"The opposition have elected four members of Congress. We have elected three, certain; and we believe four." The Whig candidates elected are Messrs. Jennifer, Washington, Turner and Steele—the democrats, Messrs. McKim, Howard and Thomas. The contest between Mr. GRASON, the democratic candidate and Mr. PEARCE, Whig, on the Eastern Shore, according to reports, is running very close, and the impression prevails that Mr. G. will be elected. The returns from Assembly, as far as heard from stand 38 whigs to 22 democrats. In the same Counties last year there were 47 Whigs and 13 Jackson men. Whig loss 9; Jackson gain 9; the Whig majority 18 less than it was before.

P. S.—The Journal of Commerce of Saturday evening states that Pearce is elected by 23 majority, and that, consequently, the delegation will stand as last year, 5 whigs and 3 democrats. In the State Assembly the Whig majority will be ten less than last year.

Mr. Brough had a large audience at his benefit on Friday night, and was kindly received.—He sang and played well, bating a little redundancy of action—*Cesar Chanteloupe* was rather the ugliest looking villain we ever did see. Mrs. Wood sang *Savoureen Deelish* in a manner never before equalled in this city for softness and delicacy of tone, and taste of execution—it was rapturously encored, and repeated with undiminished effect. Miss Cushman acquitted herself very creditably—there appears to be a little depression of spirits in her manner—we hope the obstacles of a private nature which she was obliged to encounter last season, have not tended to discourage her.

The Woods and Mr. Brough appear this evening in *Cinderella*, which is announced as the last night but one of their present engagement.

The Warren was crowded to see Gouffe perform his monkey tricks on his benefit night—he is to caper again there this evening. N. B. Jones is loading his *Infernal Machine*—due notice will be given of its explosion, which it is expected will take place soon, as a singular looking man, (?) with a round foot, was seen coming from the stage door of the Warren just at day-break on Saturday morning.

The New Pictures at the Diorama in Tremont street, *Capt. Ross's Expedition to the North Pole, Kent East Indian on Fire, and A Swiss Village*, are worthy of a careful examination—the first one requires much study to discern all its merits, but possesses beauties sufficient to repay for a minute examination. The establishment is fitted up in a very neat and convenient style, and is under the direction of Mr. Barrymore, whose obliging and gentlemanly deportment renders it a very agreeable place of resort.

Death of the Hon. Wm. T. Barry.—We regret to learn from the Journal of Commerce, that by the last packet from England, letters have been received containing the melancholy intelligence of the death of this amiable and estimable man, which took place in England. No particulars are given, and we should dare to hope the news might not be true, if his previous state of health had not been such as to render the event highly probable. He was an able and an honest man.

Will the Atlas correct the falsehood it uttered the other day about Mr. Van Buren's carriage, in saying that he imported it?

Will it have the kindness to tell us when and how "Mr. Webster discouraged and discountenanced the Hartford Convention?" To-night he is to have a piece of plate presented to him at the Odeon, with the editor of the Atlas in it.

Free Bridges.—Almost every member of the Legislature, who has spoken on the Warren Bridge question, has expressed himself in favor of free bridges all over the State; and the friends of the Charles River Bridge are in favor of purchasing them with the proceeds of the Warren tolls, which would in consequence continue to be a toll bridge long after the charter of the old bridge expires.

A Correspondent asks if the City Government, in fixing upon the enormous number of seventy-two, as their quota of Representatives in the Legislature, did not do it in anticipation of the election of Governor coming before that body? The country had better look to this matter.

Fire.—A fire broke out on Saturday evening about 10 o'clock in a stable in Pond street, which consumed Bancroft and Dodd's storehouses, with a large quantity of crates, cotton, teazles, &c., two carpenter shops, and two stables with three horses, and considerably injured three dwelling houses.

Booth is not always Booth, it is always full of oddity and eccentricity at all times. The following letter of his will be read with interest:—

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28, 1835.
My Dear Sir,—I hope you will pardon the very long letter I sent you to the kind invitation you made me to visit New Orleans. At the time I must have been laboring under a visitation of lunacy, for the remembrance of such absurd and wicked insinuations as I have received from you, has only showed its deformity in insulting, as I there see I have done, many of my best and truest friends.

The phrase used of all gamblers being so persecuted, roused recollection of the many acts of kindness and protection I have invariably met with from gentlemen who suffered under such an imputation, if it is really, be wrong to enable any more than to trade, better or exchange; for trade is in fact the game of speculation. My life has been saved in a dozen or more instances, by the self-abandonment to save any one in distress, that they have offered, when many would have shrunk from the danger or risk, and not only name, but the lives of many others, before we persecute we should remember not to judge each other, but to show mercy, for we are all fallible.

I am sorry that my heat at the moment overcame my discretion in writing a letter so abusive, however, my citizens generally; for I was better treated always in New Orleans, by the audience, than my feeble attempts deserved; and I request that you will pardon, and that they also will, the insolence and ingratitude with which I have met their invaluable kindness.

Your sorrowful and penitent friend and servant,

J. B. BOOTH.
Give my kindest regards to Mr. H. G. Pearson, and the company of ladies and gentlemen who have in the theatre. Tell him how kindly he behaved to me in Philadelphia—it was not appreciated as it should have been—the same ungrateful and shameful conduct I have evinced towards the worthy managers of the Chesnut street Theatre, Messrs. May, Wood, Pratt and Rowthorn, on a recent occasion, Friday, July 3d, and Saturday the 4th.

Also towards my friend and patron, Mr. F. Wemyss, of the Walnut, by breaking my engagement in not playing at the Walnut street theatre, which was my engagement, when Mr. Augustus Addams, the best of actors and of men, stepped forward and volunteered to play, to shield me from the just popular indignation. The public here, I fear, will never allow me to act on their boards again, after such repeated insults I have given them; if they would—but that's hopeless, now—I must strive to fulfil my engagements at their bidding. My insane behaviour in writing insolent letters to my best patrons, and to the Authorities of this country, I can scarcely hope will be pardoned, except by the intervention of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ in the hearts of his people, to show mercy to all that live.

May God preserve General Jackson and this happy Republic, is the prayer of the subscriber,

JUNIAS B. BOOTH.
To Jas. H. Caldwell, Esq.,
Of the New American Theatre, New Orleans.

We have placed upon the First Page, nearly the whole of Mr. Robinson's Speech in favor of abolishing the Bar Rules—want of room rendered it necessary for us to omit a few paragraphs in the places marked by stars. We commend this speech to the particular attention of our readers, as it is upon a subject in which they are all interested.

Symptoms of an Insurrection among the slaves have recently been shown near Elizabeth City (N. C.). The suspected persons, and those whom their evidence implicated, were arrested and placed in confinement—and subsequently examined, and ordered to be sent out of the State.

The man who sent us what he calls "A Remedy for Eastern Fevers," desired us to acknowledge the receipt of it, which we do, and have only to add, that there is more labor than ingenuity about it, and that "he's a fool for his pains."

We have a communication relative to Harvard University which will receive immediate attention.

Sale of Stocks, at Auction, on Saturday, by Stephen Brown—15 shares American Bank, 2 adv—10 do Commercial Bank, 1 adv—60 do U. S. Bank, 8 7-8 a 9 adv—10 do Trader's Bank, 5 5-8 adv—10 North Bank, 1 5-8 adv—40 do City Bank, 7 3-8 adv—5 do Massachusetts Bank, 1 7-8 adv—10 do Granite Bank, 1 disc—41 Hancock Bank, 1 a 2 1/2 disc—30 do State Bank, \$61 3-8 pr share—10 do Charlestown Bank, 1 3-4 adv—1 do Market Bank, 2 1/2 adv—16 do Fulton Bank, 1 a 1 3-8 disc—17 do Atlas Bank, 5 1/2 adv—4 do Railroad Bank, at Lowell, 4 1-8 adv—1 do Boston Manuf. Co. at Waltham, \$850—1 do Lawrence Manuf. Co. at Lowell, 7 1-4 adv—100 do Boston and Worcester Railroad, \$98 1/2 a \$99 pr share—10 do Mercantile Marine Ins. Co. 8 1/2 adv—6 do Boston and Lowell Railroad, \$60 1/2 pr share—20 do Neptune Ins. Co. \$99 7-8 to par—50 do U. S. Ins. Co. \$50 3-8 a \$50 1/2 pr share—9 do Protection Ins. Co. \$94 1/2 a 95 pr shr—5 do Warren Ins. Co. \$94 pr shr—12 do Steamboat Bangor, \$63 1/2 a \$64 1/2 pr shr—3 Commonwealth Bank, 6 1/2 adv—5 do Commonwealth Ins. Co. div off, 1 adv—10 do Commercial Ins. Co., div off, 1 disc—40 do Suffolk Ind. Rubber Co., \$2 1/2 pr share.

Latest from Spain.—Captain Hartshorn, of ship Enpross, which arrived this morning from Malaga and Gibraltar, in 28 days from the latter place, informs us that a revolution broke out in the provinces of Andalusia, Seville, Malaga and Grenada, on the 23d and 24th of August, and that the Constitution of 1812 was proclaimed. All the Friars at Malaga were imprisoned on the 23d, and a number of them killed or wounded. The troops were put down, and all that were not in favor of the new Constitution were either shot or imprisoned. There was great joy and illuminations throughout the place when Capt. H. left, and things were getting quiet.—*Jour. Com.*

Latest from England.—By the packet ship Britannia, from Liverpool, arrived last evening, we have our regular files of papers to the 1st ult. inclusive. We do not find much that is new, in addition to the advices previously received by the Sully, from Havre.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

The Municipal Corporation Bill, one of the bones of contention between the two Houses of the British Parliament, was adopted by the Lords with amendments, Aug. 28th. Yeas 64, Noes 5.

Important from Texas.—We have received to-day from a gentleman in Texas, a letter dated the 6th of September, giving the important intelligence that a Convention was to be held on the 15th of October, composed of five members elected from each jurisdiction of the Province, to consult on the public safety, and intimating that one of its acts would be "A Declaration of Independence."—*Phila. Gaz.*

Coal near the Rail Road in Mansfield.—We learn from our correspondent in Mansfield, "that a bed of bituminous coal has been discovered about half a mile from the Railroad, leading from Boston to Providence, on the land of Mr. Alfred Harden. In digging a well the workmen came to a vein of good coal within ten feet of the surface of the ground. A blacksmith has made trial of it and pronounces it as good as any he has bought. Several of the neighbors have tried it with success in their fire places."—*Taunton Gaz.*

The great contemplated Hotel at Philadelphia, on the site of the old jail, corner of Walnut and Sixth streets, is to be built by a company, and it is to rival, we suppose, the Astor and granite palace. It is to be 200 by 400 feet, and will cost about \$350,000.

There was an attempted rescue of Murrell, the "land pirate," from the penitentiary at Nashville, Tenn.; about 400 persons had simultaneously and secretly congregated there for the purpose. Most of them have been arrested.

Mr. Wm. Nourse, the passenger who was injured in the head by the falling of one of the steamboat Boston's chimneys, on Sunday morning week, at N. York, has since died of his wounds.

Snow.—Snow fell on the 1st inst. to the depth of half an inch, in Montrose, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania.

Common Cranberry juice externally applied, is stated by the Medical Journal, to be a specific for ring-worms.

Hops, to the value of \$50,000, were carried into the Bangor market from the neighboring towns, and sold last week. Eight cents per lb. will pay for raising this article, and they readily bring in the market from 16 to 18 cents per lb. The clear profit realized at that place on this article last week, was consequently not less than \$25,000.

The estate of David Hill, in Milk street, adjoining the Pratt estate, has been sold for \$16,000, or four dollars per square foot.

Water street is to be widened on the north side from Congress to Washington street.—*Advocate.*

Shipwreck and loss of lives.—We learn from the Eastport papers that the brig Mexican, Trussell, of Boston, was wrecked near Moose Pecca Head, on the night of the 30th ult., and all on board, with the exception of one man, perished. No further particulars are given.—*Bangor Ad.*

Another prisoner supposed to be concerned in the mysterious disappearance of Perry, was lodged in jail on Wednesday; we know nothing of the particulars which led to his apprehension.—*Bangor Ad.*

The blow on Monday night was severe at Norfolk, Va. from the South-West, but no material damage was done.

The steamboat Michigan was driven ashore at the mouth of Detroit river during the late gale, and it is supposed will be lost.

We have received from the Wandering Piper, the sum of ten dollars, to be applied to the relief of the sufferers by the late fire at Charlestown, and shall forward it to the appropriate committee, this day.

WARD NO. 9.—The Democratic Electors of the above Ward, who have determined to support the nominations of the National Convention at Baltimore—Martin Van Buren for President, and R. M. Johnson for Vice President—also, Marcus Morton for Governor, and Wm. Foster, for Lieut. Governor, of this Commonwealth, are requested to meet at the Sun Tavern, Batterymarch street, this Evening, Oct. 12, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of choosing six delegates, to represent the Ward in the County and Ward Committee, agreeable to a vote of the County Convention. 012

GRAHAM'S LECTURES.—At the request of a Committee appointed by his auditors at the close of his Lectures on Friday Evening, Mr. Graham will repeat his introductory lecture at Boylston Hall, to-morrow evening, commencing at 7 o'clock. Admittance free. 012

SOUL OF SOLDIERY—ATTENTION!—The Soul of Soldiery will meet at their Armory, for drill and choice of a Committee of Arrangements, for their approaching Anniversary, on Wednesday Evening, the 14th inst, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

A meeting will also be held on the 21st inst. for drill and business, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

The honorary and active members are requested to give their punctual attendance. JOHN GREEN, Jr. Commander.

A. W. Coles, Clerk.
N. B. Anniversary on the 26th inst. 3t 012

A CARD.—The Members of the Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, return their thanks to MR. GEORGE P. MILNE, for the liberal supply of refreshments furnished at the fire on Saturday night. Per order, THOMAS P. CARVER, Clerk. 012

THE WEBSTER VASE will be presented, at the Convention, on LEWIS L. LEXINGTON, &c. The doors will be opened at 7 o'clock. The whole lower floor will be reserved for Members of the Committee and Subscribers to the Vase, and Gentlemen specially invited.

The first row of boxes will be reserved exclusively for Ladies introduced by members of the committee, and subscribers. The rest of the house will be thrown open to the public generally. Per order of the Committee. 010

WARD NO. 1.—The Democratic Citizens of Ward No. 1, are hereby requested to meet at the Globe Hotel, on MONDAY EVENING next, Oct. 12, at 7 o'clock; for the purpose of choosing their Ward Committee, and transacting such other Business as may come before the Meeting. Per Order. SAMUEL BROWN, Jr. Sec'y. 010

MECHANICS' LYCEUM.—The Introductory Lecture in the course of exercises of this Society, will be delivered at Channing Hall, on Monday Evening, October 12th, at 7 o'clock, by George W. Light.

N. B. Members can obtain their tickets at Light & Horton's Bookstore, No 3 Cornhill. 010

NOTICE.—The Democratic Republicans of Ward No. 3, are notified to meet at the Ward Room, on Monday Evening, October 12th, at 7 o'clock, to hear the report of the committee on the By-Laws, and to transact any other business that may come before them. By order of the Committee. SAMUEL JONES, Chairman. 010

THE MEMBERS OF THE WASHINGTON

Artillery Co. are requested to meet at the Gun House, on Tuesday Evening, 13th inst, at 7 o'clock. Business of importance may come before the Company.

Per order of the Commander. THOMAS BLAKE, Clerk. 010

PROTRACTED MEETING.—The First Free Congregational Church will hold a series of religious meetings during the week, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, at 7 o'clock, by Rev. Mr. Mann, of Greenwich, Ct, at half past 7 o'clock, preceded by a prayer meeting commencing at half past 6 o'clock. Those who are friendly to the cause of evangelical religion are invited to attend. 08

MARRIED.
In this city, on Thursday, by Rev. Dr. Channing, Edward C. Bates to Mary Caroline, daughter of Zedeeb Cook Jr.
In Cambridge, on Thursday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Howe, Adolphus Eugene Watson to Miss Eliza H. daughter of the late Henry Mellen Esq. of Dover, N. H.
In New York, 1st inst, James S. Rogers, of Boston, to Miss Eliza, eldest daughter of widow Joanna Cranes, of Elizabethtown, N. J.

DIED.
In this city, Mary Meslin, only daughter of G. H. and F. A. Brown, a year and 8 months.

On Friday night, Charles Jewett, youngest child of Wm T. Gleason, 21 mos.

On Friday, Harriet Tucker, daughter of Mr. Melvin Lord, 11 months.

IMPORTATIONS.

CRONSTADT.—Brig Paris—635 packs sail cloth—450 bales feathers—74 do diapers—243 do raven duck—125 do fleams—4562 bars iron—32 bales sheetings—20 do down—120 do calf 20 do kip skins—32 do hides—42 bundles hemp—400 coils cordage—155 bales crash—10 bales cantileries.

PELINAMITE.—Brig Florida—500 bbls white, 330 do 17 bbs brown sugar—1009 bbls—3200 coconuts.

ST. JOHNS, PR.—Sch Palaski—522 ox hides—26 calf, 35 goat, 48 sheep skins—13 hhd's, 3 bbls sugar—26 hhd's, 5 tierces molasses—4 tons flax.

AMSTERDAM.—Brig Gwinn—200 bbls, 120 cases linseed oil—6 boxes duck—14 pipes gin—2 boxes cologne—500 bbls rum—3 bales miz.

HAVANA.—Brig Eagle—375 boxes sugar—70 half, 122 qr boxes (67500) cigars.

TRIESTE.—Brig Philadelphia—362 bales sugar—110 bbls raisins—124 cases liquorice paste—13 cases molasses—55 do oranges—41 bales corals—12 cases sewing silk—5 hf 106 qr boxes 23 eighth pipes wine—13 cases walnuts—48 bbls mustard seed—150 vly low bucks.

NEWCASTLE.—Brig Cynosure—224 cb coal.

YARMOUTH.—Sch Ellen—35 cords wood—100 bush 7 bbls potatoes—100 doz eggs—60 prs woolen mittens—1 cask ship blocks.

SHIP-NEWS—BOSTON, 1835.

SATURDAY, Oct 10. ARRIVED.

Ship Eulione, (new) Madag. Newcastle.

Ship Magnet, Knowles, Palermo, Aug 11th. Left U S ships Dalaware, and John Adams, for Naples few ds. Passed Sept 4, at 36 14, on 8 41, a bark painted green, supposed the Bevis, hence.

Brig Cynosure, Howes, Newcastle, E. 24th Aug. Left brig Ambrillo, Revere, Philadelphia, 6 days under way, 18th ult, at 43, on 46, bark Brannin, of New Bedford, from Stockholm—for N. York. 4th inst, 60 miles E from Georges, picked up a bark bottom up, with the name of Palmer, of Newburyport, on her stern.

Brig Helen, Wade, Dresden.

Brig Emeline, Pierce, Bangor.

Brig Abigail, Hopkins, Salem.

Brig Emblem, Barker, Cr. Cherry Island.

Sch Renown, Lovell, New York

Sch Spy, Lincoln, Hingham.

Sch Comet, Young, Belfast.

Sch Counselor, Parsons, Bangor.

Sch Falcon, Martin, New York.

Sch Forrest, Collamore, New York.

Sch New Folly, White, Kingston, N.Y.

Sch Norman, Lakeman, Bucksport.

Sch Free Trade, McGrath, Bangor.

Sch Pearl, Cobby, Newburyport.

Sch Nile, West, Hallowell.

Sch Wm Tell, Benn, Dover.
Sch Bonny Boat, Moore, Gardiner.
Sch Emblem, Barker, Kingston.
Sch Packet, Hill, Saco.
Sch Cordelia, Card, Dover.
Ship Boston Packet, Portsmouth.

CLEARED.

Ship Perdonnet, Ingersoll, New Orleans; brig Cambrian, Welch, Pernambuco and a mkt; Nile, Kennebec, Sydney; Britannia, Gilbert, St Andrews; George, Leavitt, New York; New York, Pettigill, Sullivan; Sch Teazer, LaVache, Babb, Richards, and Mary, Belmontian, Achat; Hercules, Dorman, New York; Evelyn, Rogers, Soumeset; Eagle, Penobscot, Wells; Frances, Knight, Mobile; Sally, Davis, and Echo, Jordan, Saco; Banner, Blish, Hallowell; Comet, Young, Belfast; Hiram, Blanchard, Pittston; sloop Leader, Norstep, Gloucester.

P. M. Ark King Philip, Humphrey, Charleston; brig Gem, Snow, Philadelphia; Chickasaw, Crowell, Baltimore; Sch Celerity, M'Dermot, Philadelphia; Phebe Baxter, Baxter; John Hopkins, Foster, and Lucy & Abigail, Baker, do; Sch Eliant, Bartlett, Newburyport; Alabama, Howes, and Boston, Sch Somerset; Susanah, Foster, Richmond; Vischer, Atwood, Albany; Page, Basnet, N York; sloop Juventa, Kingston.

SUNDAY, Oct 11. ARRIVED.

Brig Paris, Symonds, Cronstadt 22d Aug, Elsinore 30th—Left ship Calumet, Shreve, N York 10; Neva, Nowell, hence 14; bark Manto, Gardner, do; Hebron, Burwell, Baltimore, do; brig Acturus, Foque, Baltimore; Waverly, Rice, do do; Cron

Sicily Lemons, in good order,
311a

